## WASHINGTON

Retrenchment Finding Its Friends in the Senate.

Debate on the Republican Caueus Committee.

Attacks by Sumner, Trumbull, Logan and Bayard on the Administration.

Defence by St. Anthony and Roscoe Conkling.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Refusal to Sympathize with the Dead of the Commune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1871.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 18, 1871.

The Retrenchment Committee Fight in the Senate—Bitter Debate—The Administration Makes a Compromine.

The great fight, which has absorbed the time of the Senate ever since the reassembling of Congress, was to-day mere vigorously contested than ever, the democratic as well as the recalcitrant republican leaders at last taking a part in the contest. The standing Committee on investigation and Extrance. Mr. Anthony made to-day for the election of

which Mr. Anthony made to day for the election of the committee. The ballot being dispensed with, he submitted the following as the members of the com-mittee:—Mesers. Buckingham, chairman; Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard. This brought out Mr. Sumner, who asked if there was on the committee anybody who had urged this agation, as he termed it, "in the strongest" He pointed out that neither Mr. Trumbull fr. Schurz, no Senator who was active in ted by Mr. Thurman. During the the latter Senator, Mr. Buck-id, Mr. Trumbull had expressed th regard to the New York Senator's vol question, but only succeeded in a opening for the retreat of the adminis-room. It had, at last, become apparen-nds of the President that they had made House, and the alleged connections of the White House with the fraudulent transactions. But it was difficult to go so far as to put this matter and many other questiens of as great importance into the hands of a thoroughly unfriendly committee. Every movement and counter-movement, every motion, speech and vote meant only the determination on the one hand to hold on to the friendly gentlemen on the committee, and on the other to go before the
country with this purpose put forward. The same
purpose has appeared in other way throughout the
two weeks contest, but it did not culminate to-day.
One of the queerest features in the fight was
Senator Wilson's change of base. On Saturday the

Senator went to the Executive Mansion to tell the President that he must favor in-vestigation or his cause would be lost; but what the President answered is only known from this day's proceedings. The disposi-tion to concede was met, however, by a demand for tion to concede was met, however, by a demand for further concessions, and when the administration consented to the fullest inquiry it was asked to give up its darling committee also. The recalcitrant re-publicans fought on the idea, well expressed by Senator Bayard, that the Executive shadow is feit in the Senato, and, from their determination in setting aside the work of a caucus in which they participated, seem agreed to go out of the party. The wonder is that they had not been forced out before; but this day's work is equal to their excussion. As the fight waxed warm and the night came on many little points of divergence were exhibited. Bayard asked renton if the republican party in New York was not controlled by federal office-holders, and Fenton answered that if he would ne could "a tale unfold" about the Syracuss Convention. Nearly everyabout the Syracuse Convention. Nearly every-body tried his hand at speechmaking and at asking and answering conundrums. General Logan made a strong speech, detailing patiently and willingly listened to than any of the senators who had preceded him. After Logan seed small arms were discharged all along investigation on the part of the administration Benators. The Massachusett's Benator creed Benators. The Massachusett's Senator created a fripple of scornful laughter against the in-dianan by suggesting that the Senator was engiting a shadow he himself had projected." waned and Senators became restless.

desire for dinner induced some to move adjourn-ment, but Anthony, the recognized Senatorial

"whip" on the republican side, said no, and the wrangic proceeded. Mr Trumbull ook the floor once more and "took the

legical side." The one-armed Senator from At-taness (Mr. Clayton) made his first speech in reply to a reference made by Mr. Trumbull to the effect that the President had removed certain persons in Arkansas in order to prevent

ain trial being pushed with

cially referred to was removed because charged with using force and fraud to carry an election, and

that it was done before the indictment against him had been framed. Senator Edmunds made the most music in the evening. He designed to administer a dose of mental catany tes, but could not refrain from infusing

es in it. His object was to show that the Joint

Benator Clayton himself. The Senator's was that the United States Marshal espe-

on the right of any committee to have under the constitution the right to send at will for persons and papers. At last, about nine o'clock, debate seemed as much exhausted as the listeners. The first vote was taken on amend-

one and papers and employ a cierk during the one. He made a mild speech full of mellifluence, ag the proposition. Unexpectedly to him, first objection to it came from the cornite side. Mr. Keily, from Oregon, thought

debate, and the whole thing was disposed of by as affirmative vote of 42 against Mr. Blair's solitary neg ative. Mr. Conking then tried to secure the passage of his resolution of inquiry offered this morning on the general order business, but was ruled out of order. Considerable amusement was created before the final vote by a motion to amend from the democratic side, which they present to a vote; it provided for striking out the

tantial triumph for themselves, while Mr. Wilson,

to inquire into the expenditures of the public funds, if disbursed within the provisions of law, whether officers were illegally employed

Intercutional Copyright Championed by Mr. Cox-A Resolution of Sorrow for the Fate of Resert Negatived.

As usual on Monday, a large number of bills were

and children of soldiers, claims for property de-stroyed by the war-and the day even an unfor-tunate collector of mernal revenue came in for government-alma. Under this weekly call of the States all sorts of things are asked for. Mr. Stevenson, of Chio, offered a bill making Congressmen responsible for persons they recommend for office, which was referred to the Ulvil Service Committee, where it will probably sleep. Mr. Taffe got in his bill to enable the Territory of Utah to form a State constitution and be day were Mr. Cox's resolution for securing an international copyright and Mr. Haldeman's resoin favor of international copyright. His resolution requires the Library Committee to take up the question and report a bill, but Kelley fought it bitterly, and for a time seemed on the high road to success. Cox called Banks, Butler, Dawes, Garfield and the leading re-publicans to his side by showing them that this was publicans to his side by showing them that this was protection to American paper makers, printers, bookbinders and authors, which they could not afford to disregard, and carried a vote for a suspension of the rules by 100, a majority of more than two-thirds. This vote is the most significant and favorable ever had on this question, and Mr. Cox is very proud of it as a sign of honest dealing with the property in authorship, regarding himself as a pioneer in the movement for international copyright. The Rossel blast called out a counterblast against Cuban outrages, but the breath was choked out of both by the refusal of the House to suspend the rules. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, offered a resolution setting aside next Thursday for general debate, thus practically adjourning on Wednesday. Mr. Dawes opposed this motion, but visions of holiday pleasures were too vivid before the minds of members to appreciate Mr. Dawes' self-sacrificing spirit, and Mr. Naynard's motion was sustained, so that the ready-made speeches may be fired at random. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution of sympathy with all storts of the people of foreign Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution of sympathy with all efforts of the people of foreign lands who are endeavoring to establish republican institutions, and it was unanimously adopted as buncombe. Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, startled the sensibilities of the old liners by offering a resolution calling for the House to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill early in January abolishing all taxes, including the treament of which was modified to include only ferred to a committee for action, which Mr. Kellogg refused to do, and moved for a suspension of the rules that it might be passed. A general buzz an-nounced the interest at once excited whenever the delicate subject of taxes or internal revenue is

mentioned. A motion to adjourn was carried pending the passage of Mr. Kellogg's resolution, which goes over to another day. goes over to another day.

Conkling's Court House Muddle.

Senator Conking has a bill before the Senate which provides in the preamble for a costly government building at Utica, his place of residence, and in the body of the act directs the building to be erected at Albany. The committee to whom the bill has been referred are pussed, not knowing at which of the two points the disbursement of the \$200,000 will do the Senator the most service on the expiration of his term in 1873.

expiration of his term in 1873.

Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commissioners having completed their report made a call upon the President to-day for the purpose of submitting it. Some time was passed in pleasant conversation. The report is now in the hands of the printers.

now in the hands of the printers.

New Atlantic and Pacific Cables Proposed.

The bill introduced by Representative Poland today incorporates John P. Miller, William G. Pargo,
Paul Spofford, Perry McDonald, Collins and others
Commissioners on the part of the United
States to open subscription books for two ocean
telegraphs—one from the western coast of the
United States to China and Japan and the other
from the Atlantic coast to Europe, by way of the 

The National Banks.

The Comptroller of Currency has called upon the national banks for reports of their condition at the close of business on the 18th inst.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1871.

OCBAN TELEGRAPHS. aying of ocean telegraph cables, and to secure the

SPECIE PAYMENTS. specie payments. It provides that each national bank shall on the 1st of July, 1872, have on hand at every six months up to July 1, 1874, making the fifteen per centum, and thereafter shall keep its reserve in gold coin, instead of legal tender notes, to the extent of its aggregate amount of notes in circulation. Laid on the table, and ordered to be

resolution to state whether there are named as members of this committee any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry and especially urged is upon the Senate.

THE BATTLE BETWIEN THE REPUBLICAN FACTIONS, Mr. ANTHONY—The Senator knows that as well as I do. I think the gentlemen named are exceedingly judicious, sensible, moderate men, who command the confidence of their associates, although I do not know that they have made themselves very conspicuous in connection with the charges that have been made here.

Mr. Summer—Certainly I have nothing to say except in kindness and good will toward every Senator named on this committee; but, when I heard the list, I was astonished at the assence of certain names. I find on this list not the name of a single Senator who urged this investigation, or who voted for the investigation in the strongest form, unless it be the democratic Senator from Delaware (Bayard). The Senators on this list all voted against the investigation in the strongest form, except one democratic Senator, is excluded from this committee. It is for the Senator so this continued in the strongest form, except one democratic Senator, is excluded from this committee. It is for the Senator whether a committee of the committee to determine after the debate that has occurred whether a committee organized in that way can satisfy the country. Perhaps, also, it would be worth while to consider whether it is in conformity with parinamentary law. It is laid down in Jefferson's Manual that "those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to ue of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for a child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it." You smile, Mr. President; you naturally smile when you see that process going on in this Chamber. (Laughter.) Jefferson proceeds to say:—"It is therefore a constant rule that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it, and when any member who is against the bill bears bimself named on th

forward a proposition for such a committee. But I have no desire to go into any opposition. I am only one. I simply make this statement that it may be on record, and that hereafter should this committee fail in its inquiries the country may know that the Senate was at least warned with regard to its character. I deare to be understood that I have not one word except of kindness for the much respected Senators who are named on this committee, I simply call attention to the fact that they took no part, either by speech or vote, in arking this inquiry, and that there appears upon this list no Senator who did. My purpose is accomplished if I can the attention of my friend from itside Island (Anthony) to the character of the committee he proposes. (Laughter.)

Mr. ANTHONY—I believe that the appointment of this committee is strictly parliamentary. The committee was voted for unanimously. The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) moved a joint committee, and had that committee been agreed upon he would have been entitled to the chairmanship of it. But the resolution under which this committee is appointed was moved by me, and if the committee were to be appointed by the Chair would probably have to ask to be excused as chairman. I don't know what my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) means when he speaks of Senators here who are opposed to this inquiry. I don't know of any single Senator who has spoken on this subject has declared himself in favor of a thorough investigation, and I ask my friend to read the names of the men on this committee and eany there as a man there that he believes would cover up corruption. I consider this committee and eany if there is a man there that he believes would cover up corruption. I consider this committee and eminently judicious one. This is the first time in my experience in the Senator from Rhode Island woolly evades the question. No senator will say a word in disparagement of the character of its members, and I am glait that the first experiment has been tried upon Senators agains

Stewart) said the other day that there was no necessity for investigation at all, that this administration and its officials were so pure there was nothing to investigate.

Mr. Fralkichuysen, (rep.) of N. J., asked Mr. Thurman whether the parliamentary rule was not that Senators who voted for the measure should be upon the committee?

Mr. Thurman—You cannot evade the rule by taking six or seven gentlemen that voted for the resolution. There is a rule that the Senator who moves for an inqury is to be piaced at the head of the committee if he is of the dominant party. But the Senator from lilinois (Mr. Trumbull, is not put the head of this committee.

Mr. Buokingham, (rep.) of Conn.—The Senator from lilinois (Mr. Trumbull, is not put the head of this committee.

Mr. Trumbull.—The only conversation I ever had upon the subject, according to my recollection, was with the Senator from Connecticut. After the Senate voted down the proposition to raise a committee and refer to it the subjects specified, and proposed simply to raise a committee and give it no powers except such as the Senate should alterwards confer upon it, I did say to the Senator that I could not consent to serve upon a committee raised in that way.

Mr. Thurman resumed. Another parliamentary usage, he said, had been violated in this case. It was usual to permit the minority to select their own representatives upon a committee; but this committee had been cooked up in a republican caucus, and the name of the one democrat who was to be allowed on the committee was selected without consulting the minority. Further, it was remarkable that there was only one democrat to be put upon a committee which was to enter into an investigation as broad as the Union. The democratic Senators were well satisfied with the selection made; but their complaint was that the majority had undertaken to select for them at all, and slep that one

Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., protested against being classed as an opponent of investigation because he had not thought fit to vote for Mr. Trumbuli's reso-

had not thought lit to vote for inition.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., said that Mr. Summer's criticism upon the appointment of the committee was wholly just. He, as the servant of his constituents, was ready and willing to give his time to the discharge of any public duty that might be imposed upon him, but he wished the country to ancerstand in advance the manner in which the committee was to be made up. He knew from experience how difficult it was for a single representative on a committee to protect the interests of the

Mr. Howe.—I wish once for all to commit myself to my friend from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) and his friends in this chamber by saying that as often as he or any other member of this body will propose any investigation as to individuals or officials, or, if that is asking them to assume a disagreeable responsibility, then, whenever any one will point out any field, will designate any branch of the public service, any marter or thing which he desires to have investigated, I will go with him to the very verge and vote for the most radical, sweeping and searching investigation which he knows how to contrive.

Mr. CONKLING—No.

Mr. CONKLING—No.

Mr. BAYARD—Well, I can only refer to the record. I will let the senator's explanation stand on one side and the record on the other.

Mr. CONKLING—On the same side.

Mr. BAYARD—He may put them as near together as he can. (Laughter.) Mr. Bayard went on to say that what alarmed the people was the discovery that the discipline in the public service was so lax that abases and trauds can govern for years, as in the recently developed cases of Hodge and Callender. It was a singular tang, too, that notwithstanding the earnest protestations of a desire for reform, every man who attempted to initiate any reform or even to point out abuses in the administration had been attacked, and, if possible, crushed. David A. Wells, a genuine and valuable reformer, nad been treated in that way, and there was a very manifest discosition on the part of the administration champions to treat later reformers in the same way. Another singular fact was that whenever any one on the other side of the liouse asked for an investigation of fraud or corruption ne was at once accused of aiming at the President. Why should the friends of the administration identify their chief with its abuses? Nevertheless, the country would insist on an investigation. The country would insist on an investigation. The country would insist on an investigation. The country would insist on the administration dentify their chief with its abuses? Nevertheless, the conners had gone into other States and interfered in State matters; whether, for instance, the Autorney General of the United States went into North Darolina pending a State canvass involving the amendment of the State constitution, and there attempted to intimidate the voters by telling them that after they had reformed that constitution and made it more acceptable to the people their actions would be unlifted by a recognition by the federal government of the State government which had been rejected by the voice of the people their actions would be unfilled by a recogniti

antogrey and more endeen than any other. He did not taink our civil service perfect, but he did think it grossly unjust to denounce it as the worst in the work when it was, in fact, the best.

Mr. Barard said that Mr. Morton confirmes what he (Mr. Barard) had just said of his unfitness to investigate the civil service.

Mr. Conkling said he thought it but right that the desire of the democrats to have an additional member of the committee should be gratified, and he would vote for giving them one and allowing them to select him themselves. He had understood the Senator from Delaware to ask him for information in regard to certain alleged transactions connected with a recent State Convention in New York.

Mr. Bayard said his inquiry, so far as he had made one, was directed to the senior senator from New York.

made one, was directed to the senior Senator from New York.

Mr. Oonkling said he was the senior Senator. I have york.

Mr. Oonkling said he was the senior Senator. I have been so accustomed to associate ideas of youth and beauty with the Senator who has just spoken that it never occurred to me that he was the senior Senator. (Laughter.).

Mr. Ferron—The inquiry of the Senator from Delaware seems to demand a word of reply from me. I quite agree with my colleague that it is better not to bring this matter on to the floor of the Senate: out if it should seem proper at any time I shail attempt to show—and I think I can make such a case as will satisfy almost every Senator present—that the inquiry of the Senator from Delaware was justified by the facts of the case.

Mr. Freinghuysen arguedithat the committee as proposed was in accordance with the requirements of Parliamentary law, because every Senator name; as a memoer of the committee had voted for the resolution creating a standing committee on investigation and retreachment, which was passed, and had voted only against the proposition on that subject which had been defeated. As to the proposition of Mr. Trumbull, he could not say, with Mr. Conking, that he would vote for it even now, because he believed it to be con-rary to the constitution of the country. Committees were very important branches of the government, and he was opposed to creating another such branch of government with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Summer expressed a hope that before the

Mr. Sumner expressed a hope that before the Senators acted in any case involving the question of the right to send for persons and papers they would read and consider the very able arguments of the late Governor Andrew and Mr. Sewail, of Boston, on that subject. Recurring to the question of the appointment of the proposed committee, Mr. Sumner argued that Mr. Buckingham, having asked Mr. Trumbuli whether he would accept the chairmanship, showed that he believed him (Mr. Trumbull) to be entitled to it, according to parhamentary law, and this disclosure having been made with regard to the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbuli) he would like to know whether the Senator (Mr. Buckingham) had inquired whether other Senators, Mr. Schurz, for instance, would accept the position.

Mr. Buckingnam, (rep.) of Conn., said he had

Mr. Sunner—Pid the Senator get any information with regard to the incidnation of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson)?
Mr. Buckingham—I made no inquiry with regard to those Senators.
Mr. Sunner—Then it comes to this—the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Buckingham), before taking the place of charman, soothed his paramentary conscience by ascertaining that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) would not acce, it the place, but his conscience did not require him to ascertain whether Mr. Schurz or Mr. Fatterson, or any other senator who had been pressing this inquiry would take the place.

but his conscience did not require him to ascertain whether Mr. Schurz or Mr. Patterson, or any other Senator who had been pressing this inquiry would take the piace.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., argued that the constitution of the committee was in accordance with parlamentary law, and eulogized the administration.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., protested that he would not have accepted the chairmanship of the committee, as he had nad enough of that kind of work. He was perfectly satisfied with the organization of the committee, and he was confident that if they had sufficient; power given them they could not, being honest men, come to any conclusion different from that arrived at by the old committee or Retrenchment. There was no doubt of the existence of these abuses, but they were the result, not of this or that administration, but of the war and its attendant circumstances, and they would inevitably have appeared under any administration.

Mr. Soott, (rep.) of Pa., moved to add Mr. Casserly (den.) to the committee. Carried.

Mr. Logan said it seemed to be assumed by certain Senators that all who supported Mr. Trumbull's proposition were trying to injure the administration. He had no such desire, yet he had voted for that proposition, and would do so again, because he believed it to be a proper and a wise measure. He understood that he was not in good standing with a certain set of men who assumed to control and guide the party, but it mattered very little to him whether he was or not. He was responsible to his constituents, and to nobody else. Those men affected to be the special champions of the President, but if he (Mr. Logan) were President, and they attempted to aid him in the same way, he would think it wise to get rid of their assistance as soon as position. It was almost impossible to act an independent party call a caucus on any man who is disposed to be independent and threaten to read him out. For one he would act up to his convictions and run the risk of being read out. I do not believe (said Mr

thought it wise to step in and take the work out of his hands.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to strike out from Mr. Trumbull's amendment all relating to the civil service, on the ground that that whole subject had been placed by law in the hands of the President.

Mr. Trumbull congratulated the Senators on the other side upon the progress they had made within the list few days. The Senators who hast week regarded his resolution as outrageous and who were astonished at him for introducing it were now able to tolerate it with composure, and were themselves actually eager for investigation, though in a somewhat different way.

Mr. Trumbull then made an elaborate reply to Mr. Morton's argument on the solpe of his resolu-

what different way.

Mr. TRUMBULL then made an elaborate reply to
Mr. Mortou's argament on the scope of his resolution, contending that under it all departments of
the government could be investigated.

Mr. CLAYTON, ITED, of Ark, referred to Mr.
Biair's statement last week, that a United States
District Attorney and a United States Marshal had
been removed for having found an indictment
against a man for violating a law of the United
States, and stated that there were papers in the
Attorney General's office which would show that
the preliminary steps had been taken for the removal of the officers in question three weeks before
the finding of the indictment.

Mr. Blair, (dem.) of Mo., replied that his statement was based upon testimony given before the
Committee on Southern Outrages, and remarked
that as the Senator (Mr. Clayton) was himself the
person against whom the indictment was found,
and as he had been acquitted on a technical point,
the (Mr. Biair foil iess disposed than ne otherwise
might have felt to give full credit to the Senator's
statement.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs.

aw or unnecessarily, and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curisited.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend this by providing that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk and to report, by bill or otherwise, without providing for its sitting during the recess.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 27, nays 17.

Messrs. Conking, Howe and Harlan did not vote.

Mr. Vickers. (den.) of Md., offered an amendment to the original resolution, substituting other Senators as members of the committee. Lost.

The original resolution naming the members of the committee was then adopted—yeas 42, nays 1—Mr. Biar alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Pool., (rep.) of N. C., stated that he could not serve on the committee.

Mr. Conkling moved to take up his resolution, introduced and laid aside this morning.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected, and the resolution went over.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1871, An unusually large budget of bills was introduce

TO LEGALIZE A "RELIC OF BARBARISM." Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo .- To legalize polygaproceedings in Utah against polygamists. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

copyright, the question being on suspending the rules so as to have the resolution introduced and

Mr. Cox last Monday in regard to international copyright, the question being on suspending the rules so as to have the resolution introduced and passed.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. It directs the Committee on the Library to inquire into the whole subject.

Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Aich, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill modifying the Steamboat act so as to allow boats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries to carry 150 instead of 110 pounds of steam to the square inch on standard boliers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of a quarter of an inch in thickness; which was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved that Thursday next be assigned to general debate.

The rules were suspended and the order made, Mr. McNeely offered a resolution inquiring into the cause of removal and the condition of the acounts of General Ballock, of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was adopted.

Mr. Haldeman, (dem.) of Pa., asked leave to offer a resolution expressing the profound regret of the House on learning of the angry severity with which the French government, of which M. Thiers is President, has jursued the prisoners captured from the government of the Commune at Paris.

Mr. Pare objected.

Mr. Haldeman moved to suspend the rules so that the resolution might be offered and adopted.

Mr. Haldeman moved to suspend the rules so that the resolution might be offered and adopted.

Mr. Haldeman moved to suspend the rules with the rules of the Spanish Government, The Spakers stated that no amendment was in order.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 95; nays, 86—less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative. All the democratic members, except Mr. Stocum, voted in the affirmative; also the following republican members:—

Messrs Butler of Mass., Butler of Tenn., Blair of Mich., Conger, Farnsworth, Fankelnburg, Hay of Ill.; Killinger, Lowe, Lyncu, Mercur, Piatt, Porter of Va., Scoheld, Sheldon, Starkweather, Syber and Wilson of Olio.

Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, Kelley and Shan

The resolution was adopted unanimously-181; nays, none.

The resolution was adopted unanimously—yeas, 181; nays, none.

Income tax.

Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of Cond., asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill carly in January next for the immediate repeal of the income tax, and for the repeal of other internal revenue taxes, except on liquors, cigars, tobacco and stamps.

Mr. Dawes—Let the resolution be simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It does not give the committee any time to consider the matter, but instructs it to report a bill that will repeal all the bank taxation and other taxes.

Mr. Kellogo—I will modify the resolution so as to repeal the income tax only, and I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. Spers, (rep.) of Ga., moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by a vote of yeas 105, nays 50. Pending the vote Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa, presented a memorial of the Industrial League of Pennsylvania in regard to questions of revenue.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill declaratory of the rights of suffrage, declaring women entitled to suffrage under the fourteenin constitutional amendment.

The House then, at three o'clock, adjourned.

constitutional amendment.
The House then, at three o'clock, adjourned.

CANADA.

A Vote of Censure Passed Against the Gov-

was 10.

General McDonald then announced his intention of resigning. He will probably announce the lact at the opening of the House to-morrow.

Officer Stewart, of the Eighth precinct, chi that while in the discharge of his duty Sunday of Frank Flynn struck him in the mouth with his Justice Vox yesterday looked Flyan up for trial

## AMUSEMENTS.

has seidom held. There was not even a square yard of standing room left unoccupied. The theatre from foor to roof was a solid mass of faces, much more of a spectacle than a drama-ind dramatic interest. It is a combination of gorgeous scenic effects, with the largest possible assemblage able to collect together-chiefly that, and very litplays we have ever seen on the American plays we have ever seen on the American stage. In this respect its latest edition is uecidedly superior to its predecessors. The new effects were all singularly successful. The "cloud veil, with the hues of sunset," was especially good, even though the audience could see very well that it was merely

and she paintuly lacks—at any rate she did has night—that freedom and ease and spirit in playing that are so necessary to success with a "Black Crook" andience. She was but faintly applanded, and did not deserve excessive enthusiasin. It would be unfair, however, to criticise a first appearance before a strange andience too harsily. Miss Jennie Lee made a great deal of her part, and gave the three or four songs which she has to sing very successivily. The "Inree Crawis" and the "lattle Pet Jockey" were exactly suited to the tastes of the house and were received with exuberant applause. Miss Lee's greatest strength, however, is as an actress, and she made out of Carline a very enjoyable and amusing character, which, considering what it used to be before it came into her hands, is very high praise. Much the same may be said of Miss Bessio Sudlow's Amine, which was vastly superior to what the part has been formerly. Miss Sudlow also has a very good voice and was very successful in the duets and quartets in which she has been awarded a place. Mr. Arthur Matthison's was a good Rudolph, and his knowledge of music and fair voice stood him in good stead, and enabled him to earn now and then a well-deserved burst of appliause. Of the other roles little need be said except that they were well played. Among the "varieties" the Majitons and the juvenile bailet were the great attractions.

Taken as a whole, the present "Black Crook" reflects the greatest credit upon the management, and it deserves and will probably have a long runsimply regarded as a gorgeous spectacle it is a vertable glimpse of Fairy Land, and of the rest there is not enough to make it a bore, even though it must be confessed that it is a intile stupid.

Glimore's Graud International Pence Jubilee.

Gilmore's Grand International Peace Jubilee

hait the number will be provided by Massachusetts alone, and the instrumentalists will number over two thousand, the grand orchestra being divided as follows:—First and second violins, 46; violas, 160; violoncelli, 150; contra-bassi, 150; flutes, 24; clarionets, 24; oboes, 24; lagotti, 20; trumpets, 24; French horns, 24; tenor and bass horns, 36; tubus, 12; drums, 24; cymbals, &c. The military bands will number 1,000 performers.

During Mr. Gilmore's absence in Europe he met with the most flattering encouragement—strauss, Benedict, Kandegger, Sullivan and many other noted musicians having signified their intention to be present at the festival and to contribute original works. Godfrey's Guards stand from London, and military bands from all the principal cities of Europe, besides a vast number of singing societies from the same quarters, will attend. The langual line of steamers will convey these visitors to begin and home again free of charge. The choruses in different parts of the country are already hard at work rehearsing for this great occasion, and a colored chorus, 100 volces strong, have applied from the South. Altogether the prospects are as rosy and bright as even the sanguine mind of Gilmere could desire.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Owing to the indisposition of Mile. Nie Miss Cary there was no opera given last evening. "Faust" will be presented to-night, and on Wednesday the entire company sing in concert at Steinway

Hali. Miss Sterning's concert on Saturday brought out Miss Sterling's concert on Saturday brought out that accomplished artist in some of the best songs in her repertoire, by Schubert, Schumann, Rossini and Menclessohn. Her beautiful contraito voice was never heard to greater advantage.

Falconer's dramalization of Lever's dashingnovel, "Charles O'Mailey," was revived at the Grand Opera House last evening, and will be performed during this weck.

The Bowery was crowded last night by its patrons, to witness the new drama, entitled "Fate; or, the New York Newsboy," which was well mounted and appropriately placed on the stage.

"Beware of the Dog," at the San Francisco Minstrela, nightly excuses a great deal of merriment.

Dick Ralph, a protean actor and musician, personated eight people, sang songs and played mingel instruments and infinitum and did many other startling things last night at the Bowery in the new drama, "Pate,"

Nixon's Southern Circus opened in grand style last evening, opposite the New York Hotel, with a host of equestrian and acrobatic attractions.

Mr. Daly has given Mr. Wyndhum the right top produce "Divorce" in St. Louis, Fittsburg and Louisville. Mr. Farbish he right for New Jersey, Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, and Yonkers. Newburg and Poughkeepsie. Mr. Henderson has scourcut the right for Providence.

Miss Kellogg sings in "The Messiah" on Christmas night, at Steinway Hall, with the Memisiassom Union. A. Reidf, Jr., conductor.

The Church Music Association give their First concert at Steinway's to night under the about direction of Dr. James Pect.

The San Francisco Ministreis have a side-splitting extravaganza on their bills this week, called "Beware of the Dog." The dusky quartet, Birch, wambold, Bernard and Backus, are as great Javorice as ever.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Midshipman George A. Vall has been ordered to the Wyoming, Assistant Surgeon Charles Z. Cassin to the Wordester, Lieutenant Commanders Charles D. Sigsbee and S. W. Perry, Lieutenants William T. D. Sigstee and S. W. Ferry, Lieutenants William T. Burwell, Chapman C. Todd, A. H. Vali and Henry T. Nichols, Master E. H. C. Lents, Midshipmen Charles H. Lyman, M. O. Dimroot, F. L. Ludiow, J. B. Collins and J. B. Milton, Chaplain George A. Crawlord, Guaner William Wilson, Carpenter P. T. Ward, First Assistant Engineers E. J. Whittaker and H. B. Hine have been detached from the Severn and ordered to the Worcester, Charles and the Worcester; Charles and ordered to the Worcester, and as fleet engineer; the North Aliantic fleet; Paymaster Edward Foster from the Severn, and ordered to settle accounts: Amistant Surgeon George B. Bradley, Salimator A. C. Charves, from the Severn and placedon waiting orders; Lieutenant Commander M. L. Johnson, Res. Prant W. Nichols, Surgeon A. Hodson, Chief